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A VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIAL.

A Chronic Sufferer from Catarrh Tells

A Chronic Sufferer from Catarrh Tells

of His Relief.

ROANOKE, VA., Feb. 10, '92.

Having been a victim of masal catarrh for some years and having tried remedy after remedy with little, if any, benefit, a week ago I placed myself in the hands of Dr. Coates, the specialist, on Campbell street, at which time I was suffering from some of its most distressing symptoms. Feeling so decided an improvement in so short a time, I deem but right in justice to Dr. Coates that I should let others who suffer know that it will be greatly to their benefit to congreatly to their benefit to consult Dr. Coates, especially so should they have been treating themselves, as the results between doctering oneself and having one who has special appliances at hand to get at the root of the disease and who has made a study of its forms and symptoms, is so marked that it would be doing an injustice to one's health to neglect the opportunity thus afforded of consulting with Dr. Coates. T. B. JACKSON.

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Still leads all others. It is beautiful in design, with sweet, pure and powerful tone and easy, elastic

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HOBBIE MUSIC Co.,

General Dealers. ROANOKE, VA. THE LAVESTIGATION STARTED.

Grand Jury Inquiring Into the Lynching of Lavender.

Judge Robertson Delivers an Exhaustive Charge to the Jury-A Large Number of Witnesses Examined Yesterday, But They Knew Nothing-Adjourned Until To-day, When More Witnesses Will be Heard.

The Husting Court was crowded with spectators yesterday morning when Judge Robertson took the bench and directed that the grand jury be called. Ten persons had been summoned, but the following were sworn: G. A. Turner, foreman; R. L. Layne, A. J. Haislip, Thomas Engleby, E. W. Donnelly, R. H. Cottrell, Samuel Kinnier and Robert Johns, colored.

The members of the grand jury took their seats and the judge produced his charge in manuscript and began reading it. During the time this consumed every eye was upon him and every one listened with interest. It was as follows:

listened with interest. It was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"Doubtless you are already aware of the reason for your being summoned here this morning. You have all heard, no doubt, that last week a citizen of this commonwealth was taken from the hands of the officers of the law, in whose custody he was by virtue of a warrant charging him with a crime, and, before he had had a trial or even a preliminary examination, was hung to a tree by a mob. This citizen was a very humble one, and the crime with which he was charged was one for which he deserved, if proven guilty, the severest penalty of the law—that is to say, confinement in the penitentiary for eighteen years. But these facts cannot be pleaded in extenuation of the crime of those who, disregarding the laws under which we all have to live, wilfully and deliberately put him to death. This was a great crime—a murder worse, more disastrous in its results than murder generally is, because it was not only the taking of a human life, but it was a significant symptom of the utter disregard for constituted authority and for the laws, which is felt by such a large number of our citizens.

"It has been said that this killing was

"It has been said that this killing was but the execution of a sentence pronounced by the people of this city acting as a court of last resort. This, gentlemen, I cannot and will not believe until it is proven conclusively. I do not believe that a majority of our citizens approve of it. I know that it was only a small fraction of them that took part in this proceeding. It was the work of the mob and not of the people, and I feel it to be my duty not to let such slanders against our good name go uncontradicted.

"It is said by a certain writer that 'It 'It has been said that this killing was

defined the right of a fair trial before such a tribunal.

"As I have said, gentlemen, and I repeat it, the law of this State pronounces this offense to be MURDER, and until it be, by law, (passed by the regular constituted authorities), declared to be something else, it must remain so. The crime which the deceased was charged with, the inefficiency of the law as to punishment, and of courts and juries in inflicting punishment for such crimes, (if they exist), do not alter this fact one iota. It still remains murder, not only for an individual, but for a crowd of individuals, to destroy the life of a human being except in the manner prescribed or allowed by law.

"It has been said that the people are the law-making power, but it must not be forgotten that the people have agreed to live under a regularly constituted government and that they can only act in the manner which the constitution, which is the organic law, provides. The people in mass meeting assembled

in the manner which the constitution, which is the organic law, provides. The people in mass meeting assembled cannot pass the law; only the legislature can do that. The people in mass meeting have no right to administer the law; only the judiciary can do that, and all this talk about the rights of the people is very absurd to any one that knows anything about such matters.

ters.

"This being promised, then the question resolves itself simply to this:

"Are there any circumstances in which, what the law says is murder can be justified, either on moral grounds or on grounds of expediency (if any such can be imagined that are not moral)?

"It is not for me to independ

'It is not for me to undertake to say what the religious aspect of this affair may be. There are others more compe-tent than I to speak of this. But I must say that I was surprised to learn that even a minister of the Gospel could be found here who says he approved of lynching under some circumstances. I lynching under some circumstances. I confess I cannot understand by what process of reasoning lynching can be reconciled with the commandment: 'Thou shalt do no murder,' or how any one a follower of Him, who said: 'Render unto Casar the things that are Casar's, and unto God the things that are God's,' can hold that it can be right for any

portion of the people, be it great or small, under any circumstances, to fail to render unto the government under which they live that obedience which the apostle enjoined when he said: 'Submit yoursolves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake.'

"But apart from this, this so-called lynching in some quarters has been commended on the ground that the courts and juries fail to do their duty, and if this method is not resorted to the worse criminals would escape. In reply to this I feel constrained to say that whatever the case may be elsewhere this is not true here. Since we have had a court here we have had only one trial for rape and one for an attempt to commit rape. In the first case, though the woman concerned was proven to be the very lowest of the low, yet the jury convicted the prisoner and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. In the other case, the parties were both of the same race and both in a low walk of life, but yet for an attempt which did not succeed the accused was sent to the penitentiary for ten years. This case happened no longer than last November.

"With regard to other cases where crimes were committed, parties were not convicted simply because, due to circumstances over which the authorities had no control, it was impossible to get proof as to who the guilty parties were, and no one can point to a single case where the proof was clear and the criminal had been acquitted. I mention this because injustice has been done to the authorities it speaking as if this were not true, as charged, all who do not wish for anarchy must admit that this is not the way for a people to redress such evils. They have a legal remedy—the matter is in their own hands, see to it that the laws governing eriminal practice are changed, require in the second of the criminal practice are changed, require in the second of the criminal law. It must be remembered that our criminal practice is based upon the most echanged in the bear of the criminal law in the came with us from England and which Eng

Here the evidence which the mob had to act upon was mainly, it is said, a confession extorted from the miserable wretch by fear, and with the rope around his neck. But however this be, it is our duty, gentlemen—yours, as well as mine—to do what we can to stamp out this spirit of lawlessness which seems suddenly to have sprung up among us. If lynching is to be allowed in a case of this kind, then it will lead perhaps to lynching in cases of supposed murder, and then in cases of posed murder, and then in cases of other kinds. It will not do to leave it to the mob to decide when they will obey the law and when they will not. One act of lawlessness of this kind, if allowed to go unnoticed, has a tendency to produce a babit of lawlessness.

"Such a babit makes"

"Such a habit of lawlessness.
"Such a habit makes it no difficult thing to arouse those volcanic forces which lie smouldering in all ignorant masses, ready to burst forth upon sufficient excitement. If not on moral ground, then as a matter of selfish expediency, we should not allow a second ground, then as a matter of selfish expediency, we should not allow such things to go unrebuked and uncondemned in our community. The tendency of them is toward anarchy. If we once allow except ins to be made, there is no way of preventing other exceptions being made, in the general principle that the laws must be respected and obeyed. And if such things continue, soon this community would be shunned as a dangerous place in which to live. Life and property would be considered insecure; business would languish, and we would have no right to expect people to continue to invest expect people to continue to invest their money here, or leave their peace-ful homes elsewhere to make a new home in a place where they could never feel that security which is felt in a law-abiding companying

abiding community.

"But, gentlemen, I do not care to dwell on this aspect of the matter. The main thing to be considered is that this is a thing to be considered is that this is a crime, both morally and legal y, that we have allowed to be committed. It is not right to allow it to go unpunished, and I ask you to do what you can to bring to the light the actors and those who aided and abetted them in this transaction. It is, I hope, needless to say, gentlemen, that I, like you and all men who have a right to be called men, am indignant when I hear of an assault being made upon an unprotected child—like you and all other citizens. I wish to protect in every way our wives and daughters from the foul assaults of brutes in human form; but, gentlemen, I brutes in human form; but, gentlemen. I must protest against such a feeling being made the excuse for a mob of men taking a man charged with such an offense from

(Continued on page 4.)

ACTIVITY IN THE LUMBER TRADE

Roanoke Coming to the Front in This Business.

Any Bill of Lumber Can be Secured in This City Without Loss of Time-Several Well-stocked Lumber Yards Here. The Demand for Lumber Will be Very Great This Year-Large Increase in Business This Month Over January.

The lumber business has become a useful factor in the building and commercial interests of Roanoke. It is now possible for a person to secure here any bill of lumber that he calls for, and the yards are well stocked with a fine grade of material.

From the time Roanoke began to build up, to within five years ago. it was impossible to secure good lumber in the city. Only inferior grades were handled, and these on a very small scale. Since that time, however, there has been a change, and the man that wants to build a house can have the en-tire bill of lumber, framing, joists, flooring, laths, doors, sashes, blinds and finising materials all on the ground in

finising materials all on the ground in two days.

There are two wholesale lumber firms in the city, two general retail lumber yards, and two planing mills, which also keep a large stock of lumber in their yards.

Huff & Angell and W. H. Clare & Company do a general wholesale business, and furnish lumber delivered on cars. Payne, Shelor & Company have large lumber yards, well stocked with all kinds of framing, finishing and lumber for special purposes. The Roanoke Manufacturing Company and the Power Manufacturing Company have lumber yards attached to their mills, and carry large stocks of assorted lumber, but make a specialty of furnishing supplies for finishing purposes.

A Times reporter talked with a number.

make a specialty of furnishing supplies for finishing purposes.

A Times reporter talked with a number of the lumber merchants yesterday, and found them making active preparations to fully stock their yards before the building season opens up. They are confident that the demand for good lumber will be greater than it was during the past two years. There have been many inquiries regarding the price of lumber from persons contemplating the erection of houses at no distant date, and every indication points to the fact that the number of houses to be oreefed this year will exceed, in number, as well as quality, the record of all past years.

orected this year will exceed, in number, as well as quality, the record of all past years.

The lumber business for this month is 50 per cent, greater than it was in January, and is showing a strady increase. The opening up of the Roanoke and Southern railroad places Roanoke in direct communication with a fine lumber belt, and many carloads have already been shipped by that route.

The North Carolina pine is of an excellent quality for all kinds of building purposes, and the rates now secured make it possible to furnish lumber as cheap as it is delivered in Lynchburg. Several years ago the Lynchburg lumbermen supplied the builders of Southwest Virginia, to a great extent, but at present a larger stock of kiln-dried and framing lumber is carried in Roanoke than in the billy city.

The Roanoke Machine Works has the largest supply of lumber and the largest yard in the city, but it handles lumber only for the use of the company, and none of it is sold except for railroad purposes. The company has diverted from this rule on a few occasions, when some one in Roanoke needed lumber very badly and could not obtain it elsewhere in time, but the exceptions to the rule are very rare.

Roanoke's Champlon Defeated.
Walter Wallage, the champion pool

Roanoke's Champion Defeated. Walter Wallace, the champion pool player of Roanoke, and Frank Sherman. of Washington, D. C., played a match game of pool, first 150 points to win, at Rice's billiard hall last night for \$100 a side. Sherman won the match by a score 150 to 97. The game lasted one hour and twenty five minutes and was refereed by Ed. Ryan, of Philadelphia. Sherman made two runs of fifteen balls each, while Wallace's best run was eleven. Sherman and his backer, Mr. Willis, are on their way to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras.

Stockholders' Meeting Postponed.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old Dominion Investment Company, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed until the 8th of March.

Mrs. Miller Greatly Improved. Mrs. T. W. Miller, who has been a patient at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore for several weeks, basgreatly improved and will soon be able to return home.

To be Prosecuted For Perjury. It is rumored that Little Mary and other witnesses in the Dooley trial who committed perjury will be prosecuted.

An Enjoinment Against D. J. Mackey. MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 18 .- [Special]-The Mobile and Ohio management ob tained in the United States circuit to-day a writenjoining D. J. Mackey and others from assuming the rights of directors of the Mobile and Obio Railway Company, or in any way interfering with rights of the hold-over directors' executive committee now in charge of the affairs of the company. the affairs of the company.

He Invented Terrorite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 .- Dimetri Mindeleff, a Russian, and the inventor of terrorite, an explosive more powerof terrorite, an explosive more powerful than dynamice, is doad. As a chemist Mindeleif had more than a national reputation, and some of his important inventions have been patented, among them being a new method for the reduction of cobalt and nickel COUNCIL MUST ACT

And Establish Election Districts and Polling Places.

If some action is not taken right away the city of Roanoke will wake up one of these mornings and find that it will be unable to hold a spring election under the new charter.

This action must be taken before This action must be taken before March 1, or else the law which provides for holding the election cannot be complied with. The new charter establishes five districts, or wards, for the city, and at least one polling place must be provided in each of these districts.

The City Council has the power to establish these polling places. Then the law provides the electoral board of any county or city shall appoint their judges for each district, prior to March 1, in each year.

Hon. John W. Woods said yesterday:

"The Council must take some action before March I, in order that the electoral board may know how many registrars are to be elected, and for what districts."

are to be elected, and for what districts."

Mr. Woods has been looking into the law very carefully, and is confident that the City Council has no time to lose. Here is the law which provides for the appointment of registrars:

Section 67, code of Virginia: "It shall be the duty of the electoral board of each city and county, prior to the first day of March, 1889, and every alternate year thereafter, to appoint a registrar for every election district of their respective counties and cities, who shall be a discreet citizen and a resident of the district in and for which he is appointed, who shall hold offlee for the term of two years from the first day of March following his appointment, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified."

The appointment of judge is provided for as follows:

March following his appointment, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified."

The appointment of judge is provided for as follows:

Section 117, Code of Virginia: "It shall be the duty of the electoral board of each city and county, prior to the first day of March in every year, to appoint three competent citizens, being qualified voters, who shall consitute the judges of election for all elections to be held in their respective election districts for the term of one year dating from their appointment, and who shall have power to appoint two clorks for each place of voting at such election, to whom shall be administered by the judges, or either of them, the same oath as that taken by the said judges."

This is all very plain and clearly defines the duty of the electoral board, but the board cannot act until the election districts are established. This must be done by Council, and here is the law which provides for it:

Section 114, code of Virginia: "The council of a city shall establish for each ward as many election districts as they may deem necessary, and a voting place in each district (but so so that there shall not be less than one election district for every one thousand voters or fractional part thereof above five hundred), and prescribe and cause to be published the boundaries of said districts; and they may alter the boundaries of such election district, and rearrange, increase or diminish the number thereof, and change the voting place for each district: Provided, That no change shall be made in any of the said boundaries or voting places within thirty days next preceding any general election."

This law shows that the Council must take immediate action. The last requi-

This law shows that the Council must take immediate action. The last regular meeting night in February has passed, but there will be an adjourned meeting to-night. The electoral board must have some time to act. Will Council take notice?

ASKING FOR A RECEIVER

Suit Against an Improvement Company

STAUNTON, Va., Feb. 18 .- An interesting suit involving many Northern esting suit involving many Northern people as well as those of Virginia and West Virginia, was brought in the United States circuit court of Charleston, W. Va., vesterday by Charles Curry and A. H. Fultz. of Staunton, attorneys for the stockholders of the Kanawha City Cempany against that company and its promoters, G. A. Fulcher and others.

The object of the suit is to place the Kanawha City Company in the hands of a receiver and to require the promoters of the company, to account for the profits, known as promoters' profits.

The Irish Government Bill Introduced. LONDON, Feb. 18 .- | Special |- The long-talked-of Irish local government bill was introduced in the house of commons to-day by Mr. Balfour, amid the By its provisions the administrative duties will be given to baronial councils, leaving wholly untouched the judicial

duties now entrusted to the grand jury.

Members of the county and barontal councils will be elected every three years. The government proposed following the Scotch, rather than the English, measure.

Killed Over An Election.

BIRMINGHAM. Ala., Feb. 18 .- | Special |- There was a municipal election cial)—There was a municipal election at Warrior yesterday, in which prohibition was the chief issue, and it won.

After the election several men on both sides got to discussing prohibition, and a drunken "anti" named Geo. Kaley began cursing the other side. O. B. Williamson took it up, but Kaley was too quick for him and killed him by shooting him in the head.

French Cabinet Resigns.

Panis, Feb. 16 .- | Special |- All the members of the French ministry have tendered their resignations to President Carnot.

A Satisfactory Test.

The new dynamos placed in the electric light house were tested last night and worked very satisfactorily.

OLCOTT BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

With Four Perfecting Amend-

ments Added to It.

These Will be Agreed to by the Senate This Morning-Three Members Voted Against It and Three Refused to Vote. Bill for Roanoke's New Circuit Court Passes the House and is Reported Fayorably by the Senats Committee-Other Roanoke News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18 .- [Special] -- Sente bill 368 passed the house to-day, and the Virginia legislature has thereby ratided the Olcott deb; settlement. There were four perfecting amendments put on, but they will be agreed to by the senate in the morning without any delay. The vote was: Yeas, 82; nays, 3, namely. Letcher, James, of Pittsylvania, and Nolen. Present and not voting: Wray, of Henry; Sowder, of Floyd, and Hoge, of Scott.

A consequential bill regarding the bonds hold by schools and colleges has passed the senate and will come up in the house to-morrow.

The Kent bill was crowded out of its

The Kent bill was crowded out of its hearing by the debt bill. Mushbach's anti-gambling bill was considered at length. It gave way to the debt bill.

The bill for making Roanoke city and Bedford county a judicial circuit, which passed the house, has been favorably reported from the senate committee. The bill allowing the Buena Vista Land Company, of Roanoke, to build a belt line was reported favorably from the house committee; also the bill forbidding the transportation companies to ding the transportation companies to carry bodies, dead from yellow fever or Asiatic cholera and those dead from any other contagious or infectious disease, unless wrapped in medicated lineu and packed in sealed cases.

BIG FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Losses Are Likely to Exceed Two Million Dollars.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—At 11 o'clock last night fire broke out in the dry goods store of A. Schwartz & Sons. corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, and in less than ten minutes the place

and in less than ten minutes the place was abiaze from ground to roof. The skylight gave way and the flames shot up more than 100 feet above the walls, and the heat was so great that the firemen could not go near the burning building.

In half an hour the place was burned out and the walls fell in. The fire then spread to Philip Warlein's music store, east to Cluverie's drug store, west and then on to Canal street, consuming Runkels, dry goods and notions; John McCloskey, confectioner; Juhn, gloves and fancy goods; Kreiger, gloves and fancy goods; Kreiger, gloves and fancy goods; Kraus Brothers, fancy goods and notions; Hoffman's worsted store and fancy goods, Brill's saleon, Wenger's beer saloen, and Holmes' Bourbon street, entrance.

Most of the buildings destroyed had been recently erected and were considered fire proof. The loss will exceed \$2,000,000, which was partly insured. No lives were reported lost.

TO HOLD OFFICE SIX YEARS.

A Resolution to This Effect Introducted in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. - Special |-In the Senate yesterday Mr Proctor introduced a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment, so that the l'resident shall hold his office for one term of six years and shall not be eligible for re-election. It was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Palmer addressed the Senate in

advocacy of the bill providing the elec-tion of Senators by the people. At the conclusion of Mr. Palmer's remarks the resolution was laid on the table for the present, and the Senate listened to eulogies upon the late Senator Plumb. At the conclusion of the speeches the Senate adjourned.

The Indian appropropriation bill and the silver question occupied the atten-tion of the House, but no conclusions were arrived at and the House ad-

Miss Fuller Contracts a Romantic Marrlage.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—[Special]—

Miss Maio, the oldest daughter of Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of the United States, has consummated a romantic marriage with Collin C. Manning, son of ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina, in opposition to her parents' wishes. Manning was private a cretury to Senator M. C. Butler, and met Miss Fullor at a musical entertainment. A mutual engagement resulted and Manning followed Miss Fullor to Italy, where they were married. were married.

Prince Gets Nine Years.

WYTHEVILLE, Feb. 18 .- [Special]-Jake Prince, the negro who shot Conductor Galloway, and whose neck was saved from a meb by the timely action of the citizens of Wytheville last fall, was convicted to-day of the offense and sentenced to the penitentiary for nine

Speaker Orlsp Unwell.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—[Special]—

Speaker Crisp was feeling quite unwell to-day and left the Capitol very early. His friends are urging him to leave the city and take a few day's rest, but he is reluctant to do so.

Forecast: For Virginia, increasing cloudiness, followed by light rain, slightly warmer, southerly winds, probable rain or snow Saturday.